United Nations A/C.2/60/SR.32

General Assembly
Sixtieth session

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Second Committee

Summary record of the 32nd meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 23 November 2005, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Wali ..... (Nigeria)

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(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

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05-61545 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

Agenda item 49: Information and communication technologies for development (*continued*) (A/60/323)

1. **The Chairman** said he took it that the Committee wished to take note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Information and communication technologies for development: progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/295" (A/60/323).

2. *It was so decided.*

Agenda item 56: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (A/C.2/60/L.41)

(b) Women in development (A/C.2/60/L.43)

(c) Human resources development (A/C.2/60/L.40)

Draft resolution on implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

3. **Mr. Blake** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.41, which had been updated to take into account the latest developments relating to the Millennium Development Goals and reaffirmed the Organization's commitment to eradicate extreme poverty and to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income was less than $1 a day and the proportion of people who suffered from hunger. It also requested the Secretary-General to undertake a review of the observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in order to identify lessons learned and ways to promote the mobilization of all stakeholders in the fight against poverty. Noting that the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) was nearly over, he stressed the need to bear in mind the 2015 deadline.

Draft resolution on women in development

4. **Mr. Blake** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.43, which highlighted the important role women could play in development. It took note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "World survey on the role of women in development: women and international migration" (A/59/287/Add.1), reiterated the request to the Secretary-General to update the world survey on the role of women in development for consideration at the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly and decided that the theme for the next survey should be "Access of women to finance including through microfinance". It also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution in two years' time, at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly.

Draft resolution on human resources development

5. **Mr. Blake** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.40, which took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development (A/60/318) and underscored the importance of human resources development in promoting sustainable development.

Agenda item 58: Training and research (*continued*)

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research (A/C.2/60/L.39)

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (A/C.2/60/L.42)

Draft resolution on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

6. **Mr. Blake** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.39, which highlighted the need to provide the Institute with adequate resources, an issue he hoped would be dealt with decisively at the current session. He drew attention to paragraph 10, which requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution at the sixty-second session of the General Assembly and decided to consider the issue of the periodicity of the agenda item entitled "Training and research" at the sixty-second session.

Draft resolution on the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

7. **Ms. Brazier** (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.42, which highlighted the important contribution the College made to training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system. The draft resolution also accepted the recommendation of the Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) according to which the biennial reports on the activities of the College should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly. She expressed the hope that agreement could likewise be reached on a coordinated approach to reporting for all sub-items under the training and research agenda item.

Agenda item 59: Towards global partnerships (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.38)

Draft resolution entitled "Towards global partnerships"

8. **Ms. Walpole** (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.38, which focused on the promotion of public and private partnerships across the United Nations system. The United Nations had a particular role to play in promoting partnerships for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, and she stressed that the Millennium Development Goals could only be achieved if all stakeholders, Governments, the public sector, business, non-governmental organizations and civil society, were active participants.

9. **Mr. Seth** (Secretary of the Committee) announced that Afghanistan and El Salvador had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

The meeting rose at 3.30 p.m.

United Nations A/C.2/60/SR.33

General Assembly
Sixtieth session

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Second Committee

Summary record of the 33rd meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 2 December 2005, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Wali ..... (Nigeria)
later: Mr. Koudelka (Vice-Chairman) ..... (Czech Republic)

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Agenda item 52: Sustainable development (*continued*)

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*continued*)

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (*continued*)

Agenda item 53: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (*continued*)

Agenda item 56: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (*continued*)

(c) Human resources development (*continued*)

Agenda item 57: Operational activities for development (*continued*)

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Na[illegible]ns system (*continued*)

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05-62609 (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

Agenda item 38: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.11/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on the permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

1. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.11/Rev.1 and said that Cuba should have been listed as a sponsor. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

2. **Ms. Brown** (Canada), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that the promotion and protection of environmental integrity was critical to the social and economic viability of any State. Canada wished to see an end to the ongoing Arab-Israeli conflict and a final peace settlement that was acceptable to both parties and ensured the well-being and prosperity of citizens on both sides. Referring to paragraph 6, she said that her delegation viewed the terms "character" and "status" as synonymous, since the term "character" had no known legal meaning under international humanitarian law, including customary international law.

3. Israel, as an occupying Power, must fulfil its obligations under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Geneva Convention). Any reference to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice must reflect its non-binding status and should not selectively quote from it without a balancing reference to Israel's security concerns.

4. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.11/Rev.1.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Malawi, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.11/Rev.1 was adopted by 151 votes to 7, with 9 abstentions.*

6. **Ms. Brooker** (United Kingdom), speaking in explanation of vote after the vote on behalf of the European Union; the acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania; the candidate countries Croatia and Turkey;

the stabilization and association process countries Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; and, in addition, Iceland, Norway, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, said that they had voted in favour of the draft resolution because they believed that the natural resources of any territory seized by force of arms should not be used inappropriately or illegally by the occupying Power.

7. The European Union reaffirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention to the occupied territories and also the illegality of any infringement of the rights of the Palestinian people under the Convention. However, the issues covered in the draft resolution should be dealt with within the framework of the permanent status negotiations of the Middle East peace process. The European Union remained committed — in close cooperation with its partners in the Quartet and in the Arab world — to facilitating a final settlement. The draft resolution just adopted must not be seen as a prejudicing or pre-empting the outcome of negotiations; nor should there be any actions or statements to that effect. The European Union's position regarding the separation barrier and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the matter remained unchanged.

8. **Mr. Hijazi** (Observer for Palestine) thanked the Committee for supporting an issue that was of vital importance to the Palestinian people. In adopting the draft resolution, the international community had reaffirmed its commitment to international law and the rights it guaranteed and demonstrated that no Member State was above international law or could be held to standards other than those established in international law and its related conventions.

Agenda item 50: Macroeconomic policy questions (*continued*)

(a) International trade and development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.36)

Draft resolution on unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

9. **The Chairman** said that draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.36 had no programme budget implications.

10. **Ms. Mills** (Jamaica), introducing draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.36 on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that it dealt with a matter of particular concern, on which the international community should be ready to take very firm action. She trusted that the Committee would give its full support to the draft resolution.

11. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.36.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland,

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

12. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.36 was adopted by 117 votes to 1, with 48 abstentions.*

13. **Mr. Kariuki** (United Kingdom), speaking in explanation of vote after the vote on behalf of the European Union; the acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania; the candidate countries Croatia and Turkey; the stabilization and association process countries Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; and, in addition, Iceland, Liechtenstein and the Republic of Moldova, said that the European Union and the countries which shared its position had abstained in the vote on the draft resolution because economic measures should be compatible with the principles of international law as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, including in the wider sense the principles of the multilateral trading system and the rules of the World Trade Organization. The draft resolution, unfortunately, focused almost exclusively on the adoption of unilateral coercive measures against developing countries; such inadmissible measures should not be taken against any member of the international community.

Agenda item 52: Sustainable development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.26 and A/C.2/60/L.44)

Draft resolution on the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism

14. **Mr. Toscano** (Switzerland) introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.44, which he was submitting, in his capacity of Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.26. Paragraph 2 should read "*Notes with interest* the establishment of the World Committee on Tourism Ethics as adopted by the World Tourism Organization General Assembly in 2001:". Some minor editing changes would have to be made to paragraph 5.

15. **The Chairman** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.44, as orally revised, was adopted.*

17. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.26 was withdrawn.*

18. *Mr. Koudelka (Czech Republic), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.*

(b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.21 and A/C.2/60/L.48)

Draft resolution on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

19. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.48, which was being submitted by Mr. Toscano (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.21

20. **Mr. Seth** (Secretary of the Committee), referring to paragraph 7, said that provision had been made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007 for implementing the terms of the resolution. Therefore, should the Committee adopt the draft resolution, there would be no need for additional provisions, as the necessary requirements would be accommodated within the proposed estimates.

21. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.48 was adopted.*

22. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.21 was withdrawn.*

23. **Mr. Salazar** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) said that, his country had recently activated a number of bilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms with small island developing States and participated in multilateral initiatives to address the special needs of the South. It had also provided assistance to small island developing States affected by natural disasters. It had, however, entered reservations to paragraphs 25, 26, and 27 of the Mauritius Strategy, which referred to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and, in particular, the submission of claims regarding the establishment of outer limits.

24. The basis for his country's position was that, not being a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, it was not subject to the provisions of that Convention under international customary law, with the exception of those it had expressly recognized and incorporated into its domestic legislation. In conclusion, he said that the reasons that had prevented his country from acceding to the Convention remained unchanged.

(c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.25, L.27, L.45 and L.46)

Draft resolution on natural disasters and vulnerability

25. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.45, submitted by Mr. Toscano (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.27. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

26. **Mr. Toscano** (Switzerland) said that "*Noting*" should be changed to "*Taking note*" in the fourth preambular paragraph and announced a number of other minor editorial changes involving the placement of commas.

27. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.45, as orally revised, was adopted.*

28. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.27 was withdrawn.*

Draft resolution on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

29. **The Chairman** announced that Sweden had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.46, submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.25.

30. **Mr. Toscano** (Switzerland), introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.46 and read out the following revisions: at the end of the eleventh preambular paragraph, the parenthetical words "("Yokohama Strategy")" should be deleted; at the end of the twelfth preambular paragraph, the phrase "for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action" should be inserted; and in paragraph 8, a comma should be inserted after the word "reduction".

31. **Mr. Seth** (Secretary of the Committee), referring to paragraph 18 requesting the allocation of resources for the inter-agency secretariat for the Strategy, said that the secretariat and its activities were financed exclusively from extrabudgetary resources and that therefore the draft resolution would have no financial implications for the regular budget.

32. **Mr. Salazar** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela), said that, while his delegation would not oppose consensus on the draft resolution, it wished to point out that the 2005 World Summit Outcome, referred to in the thirteenth preambular paragraph, had in his Government's view the value only of a working paper and therefore did not create any obligation or mandate. His delegation therefore did not endorse the reference to it in that particular paragraph.

33. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.46, as orally revised, was adopted.*

34. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.25 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 53: Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.13 and L.47)

Draft resolution on the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)

35. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.47 submitted by the Vice-Chairman on the basis of the informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.13. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

36. **Mr. Aspelund** (Iceland), speaking as facilitator of the consultations, said that the words "and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation" should be added at the end of paragraph 6.

37. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.47, as orally revised was adopted.*

38. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.13 was withdrawn.*

39. **Mr. Salazar** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) said that, although it had not stood in the way of the consensus, his delegation had the same reservations about the reference to the 2005 World Summit

Outcome, in the fifth preambular paragraph, as it had had in the case of the previous draft resolution adopted.

Agenda item 56: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.37)

Draft resolution on an International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Peace and Poverty Eradication, 2008

40. **Ms. Kafanabo** (United Republic of Tanzania), speaking as main sponsor of the draft resolution, said that it had not been possible to reach a consensus on it. Her Government, recognizing the important role of tourism in achieving peace and the reduction of poverty, intended to resubmit a similar draft at the sixty-first session of the General Assembly, after addressing the issues that had stood in the way of consensus.

41. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.37 was withdrawn.*

(c) Human resources development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.49)

Draft resolution on human resources development

42. **The Chairman** said that he had received a request to postpone action on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.49 until the next meeting, from a delegation that had wanted it to receive the unedited version at least 24 hours in advance.

43. **Ms. Mills** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, asked which delegation had made that request.

44. **Mr. Seth** (Secretary of the Committee) said that the request had come from the United States delegation.

45. **The Chairman** said he took it that the Committee wished to postpone consideration of the draft resolution in question until the next meeting.

46. *It was so decided.*

Agenda item 57: Operational activities for development (*continued*)

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (*continued*)

47. **Ms. Mills** (Jamaica) said that she was circulating the text of a draft decision on operational activities for development of the United Nations system. The draft had received general support in the course of informal consultations held under Swiss facilitation on a draft decision originally introduced by the Group of 77 and China. She asked that action be taken on the text at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.

United Nations A/C.2/60/SR.34

General Assembly
Sixtieth session

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Second Committee

Summary record of the 34th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 7 December 2005, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Koudelka (Vice-Chairman) ..... (Czech Republic)

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(c) External debt crisis and development (*continued*)

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(c) Human resources development (*continued*)

Agenda item 58: Training and research (*continued*)

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (*continued*)

Organization of work

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05-63058 (E)

In the absence of Mr. Wali (Nigeria), Mr. Koudelka (Czech Republic), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

Agenda item 50: Macroeconomic policy questions (*continued*)

(c) External debt crisis and development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.3 and L.51)

Draft resolution on external debt crisis and development

1. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.51, which was being submitted by Mr. Hart (Barbados), Vice-Chairman of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.3. He said that Georgia wished to join the sponsors and that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

2. **Mr. Hart** (Barbados) announced some minor editorial changes in the draft resolution.

3. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.51, as orally revised, was adopted.*

4. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.3 was withdrawn.*

5. **Mr. Salazar** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) reaffirmed the position of President Chávez with regard to the 2005 World Summit Outcome. The document had resulted from a negotiating process that was neither democratic nor transparent, and that was contrary to the intergovernmental nature of the Organization and the principle of the sovereign equality of States. Under those circumstances, the Outcome neither met the development expectations of the peoples and countries represented at the United Nations nor guaranteed respect for the sovereign right of self-determination, national independence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

6. His delegation had not opposed the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus but wished to dissociate itself from the content of its fourth preambular paragraph, referring to the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

Agenda item 56: Eradication of poverty and other development issues (*continued*)

(c) Human resources development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.49 and L.40)

Draft resolution on human resources development

7. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.49, which was being submitted by Mr. Alshabibi (Yemen), Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.40. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.49 was adopted.*

9. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.40 was withdrawn.*

10. **Mr. Salazar** (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) said that the remarks he had made with regard to the fourth preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.51 also applied to the second preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.49.

Agenda item 58: training and research (*continued*)

(b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.42 and L.50)

Draft resolution on the United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

11. **The Chairman** introduced draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.50, which was being submitted by Mr. Alshabibi (Yemen), Rapporteur of the Committee, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.42. The draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

12. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.50 was adopted.*

13. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.42 was withdrawn.*

Organization of work

14. **Ms. Mills** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that no consensus had emerged from the informal consultations held on the draft resolution on international trade and development (A/C.2/60/L.18), submitted by the Group of 77 and China at the Committee's 25th meeting. Negotiations had therefore been suspended the previous week. The Group of 77 and China was now requesting the Committee to take action, at its next meeting, on the draft resolution as originally submitted.

The meeting rose at 3.45 p.m.

United Nations A/C.2/60/SR.35

General Assembly
Sixtieth session

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Second Committee

Summary record of the 35th meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 9 December 2005, at 3 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Koudelka (Vice-Chairman) ..... (Czech Republic)

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Agenda item 50: Macroeconomic policy questions (*continued*)

(a) International trade and development (*continued*)

Agenda item 52: Sustainable development (*continued*)

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (*continued*)

(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (*continued*)

(h) Convention on Biological Diversity (*continued*)

Agenda item 57: Operational activities for development (*continued*)

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (*continued*)

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05-63349 (E)

In the absence of Mr. Wali (Nigeria), Mr. Koudelka (Czech Republic), Vice-Chairman, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.40 p.m.

Agenda item 50: Macroeconomic policy questions (*continued*)

(a) International trade and development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.18)

Draft resolution on international trade and development

1. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.18 on international trade and development contained no programme budget implications. However, the Canadian delegation had requested a recorded vote on paragraph 13 while the United States delegation had requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution as a whole.

2. **Ms. Mills** (Jamaica), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, expressed deep regret that the Committee had been unable to reach consensus on such an important resolution, especially in light of the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which had strongly reaffirmed that the United Nations had a fundamental role to play in the promotion of international cooperation for development. The Group of 77 and China, while carefully avoiding issues and formulations that would have prejudged the outcome of the upcoming World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong, had nevertheless hoped that a strong political message could have been sent to that Meeting. The Group remained firm in its commitment to discuss all important aspects of trade, including the vital links between trade and development, at the United Nations.

3. **Mr. Kariuki** (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that the European Union would vote in favour of paragraph 13. Work towards full duty-free and quota-free market access for all least-developed-country products was intensifying in Geneva. The European Union hoped for a result that would fully address the concerns of all parties, including by an appropriate legal form.

4. **Mr. Adsett** (Canada), speaking in explanation of vote before the vote, said that Canada would vote against paragraph 13. Canada was a strong supporter of least developed countries, as its actions, including the Market Initiative for Least Developed Countries, had consistently demonstrated. His delegation's vote was intended to reflect specific concerns over the text rather than any change in that support. Indeed, Canada remained fully committed to advancing the Doha Development Agenda, including its development aspects.

5. While the General Assembly had a legitimate role to play in encouraging progress in the WTO negotiations, it should not alter the balance of agreements that had already been reached or prejudice the outcome of ongoing negotiations. In that regard, the original draft of the resolution, especially paragraph 13, went beyond commitments that WTO members had made in the Doha Ministerial Declaration and in the "July package" of 2004. Canada also opposed the inclusion of the word "all" before the word "products" in paragraph 13.

6. **Ms. Grindlay** (Australia) said that Australia, which had the most comprehensive laws in favour of least developed countries in the world, would vote in favour of paragraph 13. She hoped that the issue would be resolved successfully in Hong Kong.

7. **Ms. Rødsmoen** (Norway) said that she would vote in favour of paragraph 13 and urged all developed countries as well as developing countries that were in a position to do so to provide full duty-free and quota-free market access to all products from least developed countries.

8. *A recorded vote was taken on paragraph 13 of draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.18.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana,

Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Japan, Republic of Korea, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Russian Federation, Switzerland.

9. *Paragraph 13 of draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.18 was adopted by 149 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions.*

10. **Mr. Aho-Glele** (Benin), speaking on behalf of the Group of least developed countries, expressed regret that a vote had had to be taken on a provision so vital for development. It was unfortunate that certain countries which claimed to be partners and supporters of least developed countries failed to support issues of priority importance to those countries and even actively undermined their development efforts.

11 **Ms. Grindlay** (Australia), speaking also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Malaysia, New Zealand, Paraguay, South Africa and Uruguay, expressed disappointment that consensus had not been reached on the draft resolution. The Doha Round was approaching a critical juncture and leaders must seize the opportunity to bring the negotiations to a close. The reform of global agricultural trade was crucial to unlocking the full potential of the agricultural sectors of developing countries.

12. The lack of progress in reforming agricultural trade was particularly disappointing in the context of the commitment to foster development during the current year. There had been a welcome push for increased ODA and many countries had responded, including Australia, which had agreed to double its ODA by 2010. However, giving ODA without reforming agricultural trade was not a genuine commitment to development. Solidarity did not mean easy handouts; it was a long-term partnership based on equality. Indeed, solidarity could not exist while distortions in world agricultural markets continued to undermine the ability of many developing countries' agricultural sectors to contribute to sustained economic development and poverty alleviation.

13. **Mr. Lawrence** (United States of America) said that his country, a leading advocate of trade liberalization, had made bold proposals for ambitious results as negotiations had proceeded towards the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong. It had acknowledged the important impact that a successful Doha Round would have on development, poverty eradication and the further integration of developing countries into the multilateral trading system. It had hoped that the resolution on trade and development would encourage progress on the Doha Agenda. His delegation supported certain elements of the draft resolution but felt that it prejudged the outcome of the negotiations that would take place in Hong Kong and beyond. It made the General Assembly a vehicle for shadow negotiations on issues that were under negotiation or review at WTO and other specialized agencies. Therefore, his delegation would vote against the draft resolution.

14. **Mr. Kariuki** (United Kingdom), speaking on behalf of the European Union; the acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania; the candidate countries Croatia and Turkey; the countries of the stabilization and association process and potential candidates Albania, Serbia and Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; and, in addition, Norway and Ukraine, expressed regret that no consensus had been reached on that important draft resolution. A political consensus message on trade and development for the

WTO Ministerial Meeting in Hong Kong would have allowed the international community to reconfirm its full commitment to the broad and balanced WTO Doha Development Agenda, particularly to its development dimension.

15. The European Union had found the overall approach of the draft resolution a useful basis for its work but had decided to abstain in the voting, since some paragraphs could create uncertainty in relation to all the European Union's WTO commitments. However, the lack of agreement did not reflect the progress that was being made on a number of development issues in the run-up to the Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting. In particular, the European Union welcomed the 6 December decision of the WTO General Council for a permanent solution on the WTO TRIPS Agreement and public health. The European Union would continue its efforts in WTO for further progress on a development package in Hong Kong, including a firm commitment by developed countries, as well as developing countries in a position to do so, to provide full duty-free and quota-free market access to all products from all least developed countries. The European Union remained firmly committed to an overall ambitious and balanced outcome of the entire WTO Doha Development Agenda and hoped that the Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting would provide a comprehensive platform for that objective.

16. **Mr. Sunaga** (Japan), expressing regret that consensus could not be reached on the draft resolution, said that Japan would abstain from voting, since there were aspects of the text that it had difficulty accepting. He believed that the United Nations should send a strong message to WTO that a successful conclusion of the Doha Round would benefit developing economies. Unfortunately, the current draft resolution did not serve that purpose. He hoped that the language in the text, which many countries found unacceptable, would not be used in any future meetings, including the upcoming Hong Kong WTO Meeting. Japan had made every effort to ensure that the Doha Round outcome would be beneficial to developing countries, and his Government had created a development initiative aimed at empowering developing countries through the Doha Round, which would be officially unveiled at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference.

17. *A recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.18.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

18. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.18 was adopted by 109 votes to 1, with 48 abstentions.*

19. **Mr. Aho-Glele** (Benin) said that he did not understand why many countries that claimed to support least developed countries had either voted against or abstained from voting on resolutions concerning the provision of support to those countries or developing countries in general. He now embraced the view that international trade was used by some as a hidden weapon to prevent the development of the poorest countries.

20. **Ms. St. John** (Grenada) said that her delegation had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution and not to abstain, as recorded by the machine.

Agenda item 52: Sustainable development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.14/Rev.1)

Draft resolution on the use of spirulina to combat hunger and malnutrition and help achieve sustainable development

21. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that the Secretariat had received a letter from the representative of the Dominican Republic, the main sponsor of the draft resolution, informing the Committee of the wish to withdraw the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors.

22. **Mr. Lorenzo** (Dominican Republic) said that his Government recognized the importance of spirulina in combating malnutrition and achieving sustainable development, as emphasized by the draft resolution. However, in the light of the failure to reach a consensus and following consultations with other delegations, his delegation had decided to withdraw the draft resolution.

23. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.14/Rev.1 was withdrawn.*

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.20 and L.58)

Draft resolution on implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

24. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.58, which had been submitted by Mr. Toscano, Vice-Chairman, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.20.

25. **Mr. Toscano** (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman, said that in the twelfth preambular paragraph, the words "intergovernmental preparatory meeting" should be capitalized; and in paragraph 7, the words "in this regard" should be replaced by ", and, in this regard,".

26. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that the draft resolution did not contain any programme budget implications.

27. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.58, as orally revised, was adopted.*

28. **Mr. Kotis** (United States of America) said that his delegation supported the implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and was very active in the Commission on Sustainable Development. Corporate responsibility was important but must be placed in its proper context. Firms' principal responsibilities were to those with whom they had contractual or business relationships. Their principal function was to produce and sell goods and services in markets, and when they did that in pursuit of their private interests they provided public benefits in the form of healthy economies, jobs, income, goods, services, skills, capital and technology.

29. His delegation firmly believed in the promotion of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises as a tool for achieving sustainable development and was pleased to see the language on that subject included in the draft resolution. It was concerned, however, that consensus had not been reached on promoting women's participation in decision-making at all levels, mainstreaming gender perspectives, eliminating violence against women and improving women's access to economic opportunity, land, credit, education and health care in the further implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Such a situation was particularly troubling given that many of the same Governments that had agreed to the inclusion of gender in the outcome document of the World Summit on Sustainable Development had opposed its inclusion in the draft resolution on that Summit within the framework of the General Assembly.

30. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.20 was withdrawn.*

(f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.28 and L.53)

Draft resolution on the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme

31. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.53, which had been submitted by Mr. Toscano, Vice-Chairman, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.28.

32. **Mr. Toscano** (Switzerland), Vice-Chairman, said that in paragraph 7, the words "the Government of the People's Republic of" should be inserted before "China" and the words "the Government of the Federal Republic of" should be inserted before "Germany".

33. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that the draft resolution did not contain any programme budget implications.

34. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.53, as orally revised, was adopted.*

35. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.28 was withdrawn.*

(h) Convention on Biological Diversity (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.22 and L.55)

Draft resolution on the Convention on Biological Diversity

36. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.55, which had been submitted by Mr. Toscano, Vice-Chairman, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.22. He informed the Committee that the draft resolution did not contain any programme budget implications.

37. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.55 was adopted.*

38. *Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.22 was withdrawn.*

Agenda item 57: Operational activities for development (*continued*)

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system (*continued*) (A/C.2/60/L.30)

Draft decision on operational activities for development of the United Nations system

39. **The Chairman** drew attention to draft decision A/C.2/60/L.30, which had been submitted by the representative of Jamaica on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that were members of the Group of 77 and China. He informed the Committee that the draft decision did not contain any programme budget implications and that a recorded vote had been requested.

40. **Ms. Navarro Barro** (Cuba) said that she wished to know which delegation had requested a recorded vote.

41. **The Chairman** said that the delegation of the United States had requested the recorded vote.

42. *A recorded vote was taken on draft decision A/C.2/60/L.30.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

United States of America.

Abstaining:

None.

43. *Draft decision A/C.2/60/L.30 was adopted by 157 votes to 1.*

44. **Mr. Malkin** (United States of America) said that throughout the discussion on funding for United Nations operational activities for development, the United States position had been that voluntary funding was the most effective way to ensure results and accountability. During the past year, an attempt had been made to turn the discussion to consideration of various schemes to compel funding, like the so-called "voluntary indicative scales of contribution" as suggested by the Secretariat and supported by some countries. Those schemes were unacceptable to the United States as they were unrelated to performance results and accountability and incompatible with the voluntary funding principle for operational activities for development enshrined in previous resolutions. If the United Nations could demonstrate that its programmes were efficient and effective in meeting the needs of people in developing countries, donors would provide sufficient funding for them.

45. **Ms. Rødsmoen** (Norway) said that her delegation supported the draft decision and the reports and statistics mentioned therein. Having noted, however, that paragraph (b) referred to comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2003, it expected updated statistics to be provided in time for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in July 2006.

The meeting rose at 4.40 p.m.